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☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to the Publishers.

☞ Letters on Matters, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to the COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Washing Glasses.

Gilt, Rose and Silk and Worsted, in every shade required, and every other variety of the above kind, for sale at the store of Hoyt, Dilworth & Hunkins, 55 Wood street, near Fifth avenue.

A Good Thing.

Is that for forgetting that Coal Brothers, No. 28 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, are selling their coal cheaper than for bargains, considering superiority of coal.

Spencer Seminary and Normal Institute.—Winter Session opens January 5, 1869. E. E. Spencer. 4*2

All Pieces Sealed.

Information received by Wolcott's Fairy Paint. Try it. 4*2

Seeing is Believing.

Therefore, if you are not believing, call and see that Fleming, 75 Market street, keeps the largest variety of Fancy Stationery at the lowest prices. Has been appointed agent of Pittsburgh for Morgan's Rubber Comb, the Button Hook, and all other articles necessary for the home, to be found within his well fitted store. 4*2

For Rent.

Country residence, on Perrysville Plank-road, one mile from Allegheny City—commanding fine view of the city and surrounding country. House contains nine rooms, with frescoed ceilings, marble mantels, &c.; stabling and coach-house; also, dwelling and out-buildings for gardener. Apply on the premises, or to the subscriber, at office of W. B. Foster, No. 20 Union avenue, Allegheny.

Country Residence

Now money more easily by purchasing their goods at the store of S. Kramer's Sons, 69 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

From the Eminent Physicians, Dr. Goodrich, of Boston.

"While in Germany last year, I suffered at one time greatly from the effects of a severe cold, which settled on my lungs. A friend recommended me to try DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I was induced to purchase a bottle of it. I have recommended it to many persons, in my travels suffering from Dyspepsia, and always with benefit to them. Paris, June, 1866. 4*2

The Daily Commercial.

Ten female nurses in Warsaw, who are sentenced to be flogged for their share in the insults of a lady, Hebrewess woman, who believes her poor son was more mercilessly than a comrade in the same prisoners. Nearly all the ladies of the aristocracy, who have been married in the last four or five years on account of conspiracy or insurrectionary movements, have been flogged.

Four nuns, who possess great musical talent, are being educated at the Christiania Conservatory as at the expense of the Bull. She has promised to make one of them a present of her piano when she dies. One of the boys in the asylum of poor children, and the others are fine of promise in various circumstances.

Fourteen.—The Salt Lake *Telegraph*, in defending the peculiar institution of Mormonism, remarks:—"The fact is polygamy has existed almost as long as human nature has, and still numerous parts of mankind are totally and truly monogamists, for most of those who are not polygamist are polygamous." Those who are not polygamist are polygamous, for petty wage, or, as they would say down south, small pay.

Some family item of New York book publishers are exerting themselves to induce the Legislature of Kentucky to appropriate a portion of school books claiming the name of Southern Readers. The Louisville Courier-Journal opposes the Legislature forcing these books on the people, and says that if they are sold the money will go into the hands of Northern speculators. The Courier-Journal thinks the books are not worthy of admission anywhere.

M. Beauvois, de Bordeaux, the eminent French archeologist, has come to the conclusion that the myth of the old Western gods and heroes are not original with the Greeks, but came of China, India, Egypt, Persia and Greece, but also anterior to them; that the civilization of the Western hemisphere, as well as that of the Eastern hemisphere, but that, on the contrary, America is the mother of Asia, that the civilization which we have been accustomed to call the New World is not merely the oldest physically, as geologists had already taught us to believe, but is also the mother of all, and in every way—the cradle of the human race.

The election of the fifteen municipal officers to be given to-day promises a contest of unprecedented warmth. Democrats and Republicans are making the most extraordinary efforts to secure the success of their respective tickets. The Democratic party made with that company a contract for a large supply of ice, and it is said they will be furnished with it at cost. Of course, we may look for better and cheaper ice, as a consequence of the business with the Democratic party.

STATE NEWS.

The citizens of Warren held an election for Postmaster last week, the candidates being Christian Smith, the present incumbent, and Captain Luther Donahoe. Mr. Smith had one hundred votes more than Donahoe.

James G. Foster is the Republican nominee for Mayor of Reading.

A large Express office in Gettysburg was robbed of several thousand dollars on Monday night, and hundreds of money orders worth of goods.

Capt. E. Godfrey Rehrer, whose mysterious disappearance in the Schuylkill one night in November, 1867, will be remembered, has turned up. On inspecting the list of the returned volunteers in the Marine Corps, wearing the chevron of a Sergeant. Rehrer is the name. He has changed somewhat in appearance, but is the same, intelligent man and officer, and that he had no hope of extricating himself from the meshes of suspicion.

On Friday night, S. Sterland & Co.'s Store, near Mill, one and a half miles above Greensburg, was burglarized, and Jno. Hamel, the family grocer, robbed of a considerable amount.

It is said that a bill will be introduced into the State Legislature shortly, providing for the appointment of a Court of limited jurisdiction at Jonnstown.

The following is the new board of officers of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Association, chosen Monday for the ensuing year:—Samuel Riddle, of Delaware county, President; John Edgar Thomson, Philadelphia, Secretary; Edwin Lee Brooks, Philadelphia, Treasurer; John H. Converse, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

Mr. Benjamin Hogue died in Philadelphia on Saturday, at the age of one hundred and three years. His mental faculties were vigorous and unimpaired, and up to the time of his last illness he was in the habit of walking out every pleasant day. He was born in Ireland.

CHANGING COLOR OF HAIR.—As a proof of the chemical changes which are constantly going on in animal as well as in vegetable bodies, and have often taken place since the memory of man, a change in the colour of hone at the first stage has been noticed. In the case of Peter Shriver, in the Dog Star, was described as being of a fiery red color, but a few years ago it changed to a pure white light, and is now the color of a moderate sized comet. Capella, also, a star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Auriga, or the Wagoner, which was known to the ancients as a star of the first magnitude, and was afterwards described as being yellow, is now of a pale white color. What is the most feasible to pronounce it blue. Some can assign a true scientific cause and in doing so may be correct, but others ridicule any and what is the cause of them.

Tirana is said to be a very precise and methodical young lady in one of the interior towns of New York, who divides her time up with the utmost exactness. For instance she allows just so much time for meals, just so much time for a walk, just so much time for reading, &c., and on no account suffers herself to deviate from her rules. If she has a caller she says, looking at her watch, "Now I have just ten minutes to see you in, and then I must go to my music for an hour." A friend called not long ago to engage her for the performance of that kind of music at her second grandmother. The musical young woman was sufficiently vain to laugh, but looked at her watch in the most touching way, and begged her friend to call in a month, as then she would be at liberty. Such methodical practice will be found useful.

Chinese Cities and Commerce.

The following are the names and estimated population of the chief ports of China:

Canton	1,000,000	Ningpo	260,000
Amoy	200,000	Chin-Kiang	200,000
Hong Kong	119,321	Tien-Tsin	1,200,000
Foochow	600,000	Shanghai	500,000
Ningpo	260,000		
Chin-Kiang	200,000		
Tien-Tsin	1,200,000		
Shanghai	500,000		

These ports have a foreign commerce of 200,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which there is a large internal trade, including that of the provinces, through the canals and navigable rivers.

The trade with China may be expected to be greatly increased by the opening of the Japan ports to the foreigners, and the consequent facility to the foreigners to carry on trade with that country. The large supplies of tea and silk, which are being made from India and Japan, we may look for better and cheaper teas, and a commensurate increase of business with the United States.

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VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1869. NO. 139.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Removals of Johnson's Appointees.

A Republican Senator Calculated by the President Relative to Removals—The Tenure-of-Office Debate—Army and Navy Matters—Bills Signed by the President—Whisky in Bond—Hon. Thos. Williams and the Mission to Switzerland.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1869.

No Cause for Removal.

A Republican Senator called upon the President yesterday to urge the removal of a collector appointed by Mr. Johnson. The President asked the Senator if the man was a good officer, to which an affirmative reply was given. He then inquired if there was anything against the collector except that he had been a Johnson man. The answer was nothing, and upon this ground he said he could be convinced good cause for removal under the tenure-of-office law. The Senator said, "No." The President then said no removal could be made, as he should proceed under that law the same as if the Senate was not in session.

The Kansas Appointments.

Recommendations have been filed and indorsed by Senator Pomeroy for the following appointments: C. W. Babcock, Surveyor general; General E. Boyd, United States Marshal; Baker, United States Attorney; F. S. Morgan, Register of Land office at Humboldt; Geo. W. Martin, Register of Land office at Junction City. Grave charges against some of these have been filed with heads of departments by influential and responsible citizens of Kansas.

The Tenure-of-Office Debate

Seems likely to continue some days longer, though Mr. Trumbull gave notice this afternoon that he should ask the Senate to vote before adjourning to-morrow. The repeal of the law seems probable, yet some Senators think the movement in this direction has been managed in the manner in which the repeal party has attempted to force things, one shrewd Senator who canvassed the situation a week ago, and figured up some majority for repeal, looked over the ground again to-day, and says he does not now count more than four majority that way now, as the most, Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, has the floor for to-morrow for the repeal or against suspension.

Military Affairs.

The House Military Committee have had a long talk with Secretary Rawlins and General Sherman, the result of which is, they have agreed to report, when next called, a bill to abolish the rank of Brigadier General on the retired list of the regular army. The office was created for General Rawlins, and General Sherman says he don't need such an office, and thinks the grade had better be closed up. They will also report in favor of preventing officers of the army from forwarding claims for special duty, so that when an officer is once retired he shall be entirely out of service.

The Navy.

The House Naval Committee have had an interview with Secretary Borie and Admiral Porter. The latter gave his views on organization and reduction of the navy. The power of the staff has become too great, and measures should be taken to increase the authority of the line. He and the Secretary both urged the passage of the bill which would retire officers of last week reorganizing the navy and reducing the marine corps, by which there is some opposition in Committee.

Land Grant Bills.

Are pouring in upon the Senate like at a very rapid rate. The railway, canals and similar schemes already proposed this session call for about eighty million acres of land, and one bill which was added to-day for seventy miles of land, in addition to forty sections of land per mile for eighteen hundred miles, asks for guarantee bonds to the amount of thirty thousand dollars for that distance.

Opposition to Judge Cadwalader.

There is a strong opposition to the Indiana delegation over the application of Colonel Will Cumback for a foreign mission. Judge Orth opposes him because of the alleged attempt on the part of Cumback, Governor Morton and others to control the Legislative nominating convention and the friends from obtaining or procuring patronage under this administration.

Rush of Office-Seekers.

The rush of office-seekers is increasing. One member, who has been sick in bed for two days, said he supposed that during that time fifty persons had called to see him, and he was conscious there were several of the constituents waiting in his room with recommendations for him to sign.

Transportation of Supplies.

There is a lively contest going on before the Quartermaster General over the contracts for transportation to the troops in the forts from St. Louis. The parties in the contest are Russell, Majors & Co., Louis and Chicago. The chances are in favor of the former place.

Governor Hays.

Of Ohio, was on the floor of the House to-day.

Bills Signed.

The first law signed by President Grant is that to strengthen the public credit, to which he affixed his autograph about eleven o'clock this afternoon. Several bills were up together, but the private Secretary took care to get this one before him first. The second bill signed was that striking the word "white" from the naturalization laws of Washington and Georgetown.

General Thomas

is not going to California, as he has finished the Dyer ordnance inquiry. The proceedings in this court are very slow, and there seems no probability they can be finished under a month or six weeks. Horatio Ames has been on the witness stand for some time lately.

Whisky in Bond.

The bill reported to-day by the Ways and Means Committee was put through the House last session, but failed of consideration in the Senate. It extends the time one year for removing whisky in bond, and changes the method of stamping manufactured tobacco.

Ex-Congressman Wilson,

of Pittsburgh, of impeachment memory, is here, and wants the mission to Switzerland. There are about twenty-five to thirty other applicants and Mr. Williams's chances are only fair to middling.

General Sheridan and Staff

Left to-night for Chicago, on the way to St. Louis, which place he will not reach for about ten days, however.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1869.

PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. John Montanel, of Lancaster, will probably be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania vice W. Worthington. Secretary W. A. White, Assistant Treasurer; Gen. Pollock, Director of the Mint, and the postmaster and naval officers will remain undisturbed. There will be any nominations sent in for several days.

THE KEMBLE CASE.

Involving the bail case, will be argued before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-morrow, on behalf of Maxwell and Montgomery Blair and ex-Attorney General Evarts in behalf of F. P. Blair, jr.

SUNDAY CARNOT BILL SIGNED.

President Grant signed the bill strengthening the public credit at 45 minutes past 12 o'clock to-day. This is the first bill he has signed.

TREASURY APPOINTMENTS.

Geo. S. Boutwell has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Geo. Rice, a clerk in the First Auditor's office, superintendent of the Treasury Building. Wm. A. Richardson, of Boston, has accepted the appointment of additional Secretary of the Treasury.

Henry C. Rice has been assigned for duty in the Treasury Department as chief of the appointment division. He has long been one of the faithful clerks in the Treasury, and his promotion will be hailed with pleasure by all of office seekers on Secretary Boutwell was greater than on any previous time during the present administration.

INAUGURATION MATTERS.

This morning the Committee on Reconstruction considered Georgia matters, without any result. It is understood the committee is equally divided regarding Rousseau, the only point of difference being whether the President of the United States or the commanding General of the Department of the South appoint the Provisional Governor. The committee has agreed to report the Senate bill extending the time for the registration of negroes and whites in Virginia, as well as the bill extending the provisions to Mississippi and Texas.

TO APPOINTMENTS.

The President sent no appointments to the Senate to-day.

BANK FAILURES.

The First National Bank of Rockford, Ills., has failed, and a receiver been appointed. The public is only informed that the liabilities are small.

RECEIVER OF THE DISPATCH.

John B. Alvord, formerly a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, will receive the appointment of Register of the Treasury, one of the offices assigned to Mr. Rainey, of New Jersey, declined the office.

A REMOVAL FROM TEXAS.

Hon. A. J. Hamilton, Judge James H. Bell and Gen. W. Pendleton, C. C. Cahoon and Col. J. S. Hagner, have been among other gentlemen from Texas, twelve of them delegates in the recent Reconstruction Convention, here advocating a memorial to Congress asking the removal of Governor Throckmorton and the appointment of Judge Hamilton, but after consultation with the Texas delegation in Congress, it was deemed best not to present the memorial at present.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Five convicts at Sing Sing prison pegged two of the keepers and escaped Wednesday night. One of the keepers has since died.

Guy R. Phelps, President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, died at Hartford, yesterday.

A dispatch from St. Johns, New Foundland, says Union conditions have passed both Houses of the Legislature.

The general railroad act has passed the Michigan House Wednesday, and is now in the Governor's hands, and will no doubt be signed.

Captain Armstrong, of the emigrant ship James Foster, Jr., died of the fever at the quarantine in Brooklyn, Wednesday evening. The vessel on the voyage out had a terrible time, the most horrible condition in his account, and passengers on the last voyage of the ship.

It is said the officers in Washington are dissatisfied with the late consolidation order, and most of those who have had occasion to visit Secretary Boutwell in order to have their grievances heard have hardly dispaired of winning his kind opinions.

Rev. J. M. Lancaster, City Treasurer and Collector of Hartford, Conn., has been summoned with the other members of the city government for contempt, in refusing to be a defendant to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. His failure involves a similar penalty.

The Peabody Institute, of Danvers, has had a bill brought forward of George Peabody presented to it by Mr. Peabody.

Saint Patrick's day was celebrated in San Francisco by a civic and military procession, and a banquet at the Occidental and Brooklyn hotels. While they a salute at night caused a serious accident. A gun was fired in front of the Occidental Hotel, from which the wadding struck Captain Coppinger, and he was given on the ground of carelessness of the gunner's assistant. An order of reference was made by the Board of Supervisors for damages.

Judge Benedict, of the United States District Court of Brooklyn, yesterday rendered a decision in favour of Joseph M. Dyer, who sued the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, to recover damages for the loss of the ship Kate Dyer and cargo, in a collision with the steamship Costa Rica, on the night of January 20, 1866. Judge Benedict, in rendering his decision, stated positively that when he became conscious there were several of the constituents waiting in his room with recommendations for him to sign.

Hon. John A. Rose, of Canada, and Alexander S. Johnson, of the United States, Joint Commission to settle the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agency claims, met in New York on Wednesday, and organized. Mr. Rose was elected President and Mr. Johnson Secretary. It is not known whether the Commission has yet met any claims, or when it will do so.

John W. Coleman, recently arrested on a charge of embezzling funds from the Freedman's Bureau in Louisiana, was before Judge Sewall, in Boston, on a writ of habeas corpus, and discharged from custody. The grounds were that the offence charged was not an extraditable crime under the treaty.

The Senate of Delaware, by a strict party vote, passed a bill to-day repealed several years ago to the National Constitution.

The trial of Barry Jennings and Charles C. Steadman, in Boston, for robbing the safe of Gen. B. Gooding of $2,000 resulted in a verdict of guilty.

The overseers of Harvard College have nominated Charles W. Eliot for President of the university, and will submit his election to a future meeting of the corporation. Mr. Eliot is a native of Boston, graduated at Harvard in 1853, and spent a year in the Institute of Technology. Mr. Eliot is a chemist of high standing, and has been for the past three years Professor of that branch in the first class wore of Harvard, and represents the "Young America" element among the graduates and friends of the college.

About two o'clock yesterday morning, Christopher Geiger, of Hamilton, Canada, was aroused by some one moving about his bedroom. On inquiring who was there, a pistol was fired, the shot from which entered the right side of Mrs. Geiger and lodged near the spine. A man who resided in the house has been arrested on suspicion.

At Atlanta, Ga., dispatch says: A motion was made in the Senate for the reconsider the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. The President ruled the motion out of order. An appeal from the decision of the President was taken and the adoption of the fifteenth amendment was defeated, ayes 11, nays 18. Both Houses have agreed to adjourn sine die on Saturday.

A Little Rock special says: After a stormy discussion in the House to-day, the resolution impeaching Speaker Prince was passed by a vote of 39 ayes to 34 nays. Speaker pro tem. Pryor, in his paper this morning, says the proceedings were illegal and unconstitutional.

Rooms have been reserved on board the steamer Richmond, at Louisville, for Vice President Colfax and lady and Hon. B. F. Wade and lady, who design visiting New Orleans.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon, another attempt was made to set fire to the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City. A man made an attack on the guard at the middle dock, and rushed on him with huge knives, soon overpowering them. They then, with a strong effort, threw themselves with force from the guard house, bursting the door. Fortunately, a wagon was standing near, and attempted to drive the men ashore. The alarm had spread, however, and a detachment of the guard came down to the dock, and a fierce skirmish now took place. The convicts finally surrendering. Judge Strickland, one shot, was probably mortally, and Allen, shot, or cowhide, badly wounded. Five others were slightly wounded. The officers and guards were unhurt. All was quiet at the prison last night, and the inquest was being held on Strickland.

A special dispatch to the New York *Express* from Washington says: It has transpired that some days ago Secretary Seward received from New York to-day, he unanimously chosen for one in the Cuban revolution. Efforts are also making, it is said, to secure Mexico in the same city. The administration does not appear to be doing anything to stop these movements.

Late Alaska intelligence state that General Davis had proceeded to the Indian village of Kake to punish the murderers of two white men. They were, however, not found, and the remaining Indians, fearful of the General's coming, some fifteen were recovered belonging to the village, and left there. Kake is a town of sixty houses, with a population of 250 souls, with those men absent. It is inferred the vessel was captured by Indians from Queen Charlotte's Island, as nothing has been heard from her since sailing. The steamer John L. Stephens has been seized by the Collector at Sitka for violations of customs laws. A gunboat will be dispatched from Mare Island to Sitka to relieve the steamer Wyoming, which has been at work

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1869.

THE Committee on Elections of the House at Washington have reported in favor of giving Hon. JOHN COVODE his seat in Congress, pending the contest with Gen. FISCHER.

IT turns out that the statement relative to a forthcoming belligerent speech from Mr. SUMNER was a stock selling canard. Mr. SUMNER says that if he should speak on the Alabama treaty at all, his speech will not have a belligerent sentiment in it—will be more pacific in tone, in fact, than any he has ever delivered on those subjects.

THE action of the Secretary of the Navy in ordering Vice Admiral FARRAGUT with an additional force to the West Indies will be accepted as a favorable omen. It is only a fortnight since the President announced his determination to protect American citizens, whether of native or foreign birth, wherever the flag floated. The promptness with which the Secretary of the Navy has proceeded to carry out this intention cannot fail to commend itself to those who favor a prompt vindication of American prerogatives in foreign colonial possessions on this continent.

RECENT advices from Cuba inform us that instead of entering Puerto Principe at the head of a victorious column, General LESCA was compelled to retreat after sustaining no less than three repulses. The battle on the Sierra de Cubitas may be fairly termed a drawn battle, in which both sides acquitted themselves creditably. This puts an entirely different face upon the matter. The insurgents are elated with their success in repulsing a column composed of the ablest men in the regular army.

THE bill providing for the appointment of boiler inspectors in this State was defeated in the House at Harrisburg yesterday. This was one of the biggest swindles brought before the Legislature this session, and only squelched by the Pipe Monopoly bill, which was groggy manufactured through both houses before the oil producers and dealers could get their consciousness to Harrisburg. The entire petroleum interest of Pennsylvania is up in arms against the bill, and those who voted for it will have some trouble in satisfying their constituents of the honesty of their action. It is reported that a majority of the stock in the Pipe Company is to be secured to a certain railroad company, which is reported to possess peculiar influence over the Legislature. If Governor GEARY wishes to retain the good opinion of a large body of his constituency he will veto this Pipe bill.

THERE is a class or people whose admiration of the part played by LIVINGSTONE cannot be correctly conveyed in language. Action, deeds are essentially requisite in attesting the spirit which animates the initiatives of the arch distorter. Rather than be in accord with peaceful, well disposed people, they would go to any extreme, pursue any course, adopt any expedient tending to engender or foster ill-will, or interfere with justice. We are inclined to think the Chicago *Times* is cautious of the distinction acquired by Baron FOURMONT in pursuing this course. Alluding to the appointment of Gen. LUCKNOW, the *Times* says:

> "The country possesses in Sumner a benefactor in the ruling party and organs of the Administration, and it is not to be expected that he will be left to the tender mercies of the Democratic press. The atrocities of the assassins of Sumner and Lincoln must be condoned, and the acts done under the reconstruction laws."

The *Times* claims to represent the views of the Democratic party. Is it then a foregone conclusion in the make of the Democracy that repentance is impossible, once a certain point is reached? That a man who evinces a desire to atone for his past crimes is "patently insane?" Or that a man can only be perfectly "sane, intelligent and honest" so long as he pursues a course in accordance with the views, malice and a love of power, and can only be considered in insane existence? If we are to adopt the moral views advanced by the *Times*, human progress is a vagary, a phantasm, save when the efforts of an individual are devoted to the task of stirring up strife and fomenting disturbance. We question very much whether the reflecting portion of the Democratic party will indorse the opinion of the *Times*. All well meaning, and especially all patriotic citizens will recoil from such baneful teachings.

ENGLISH ADAPTABILITY.

The remarkable facts reported of the fakirs of India in the performance of their marvelous contortions, have at last found a parallel in the course pursued by the London *Times* in the discussion of the Alabama claims. The fakir of India, we are told, doubles himself up into a knot, turns himself upside down, and after completely mystifying the spectator in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of his detailing which end of the contortionist is uppermost, or in what direction his body is facing, finally concludes his wonderful performance by leaping over the spectator's head in a hand spring and trundling back like a ball or a hoop. When he is not doing that or something equally incomprehensible, he is tying and untying himself in knots in such a rapid manner as to puzzle the keenest eyesight. The extraordinary facility displayed by the fakir is said to be simply the result of constant practice. We can easily credit the statement. We have seen what constant practice can accomplish in the more difficult matter of mental contortions. During the past year we have been furnished with unmistakable evidence of the rapid perfection in the art by the Thunderer.

The Alabama claims have simply served the same purpose to the *Times* that a balance pole serves an expert juggler. First we had the *Times* grunting in a friendly manner around the end of the pole, and extending the hand of fellowship to the great Dime-out. There was more than mere fellowship in the affectionate attitude of the English contortionist. There was a depth of friendship in the English bosom that could not rest satisfied with less than a certain salute. Fantasium in the pantomime never displayed more dexterity or agility in supplying creature comforts to the Clown than the *Times* exhibited in anticipating RUSSELL JOHNSON'S every want. When RUSSELL responded to their friendly overtures by declaring time without number that the English and American people were bone of one bone, one in flesh, feelings, language, religion and sympathy, with what ecstatic emotions the English contortionist seemed to be animated. Nothing could be finer, more charming or more perfectly irresistible than the specifics of the great Dime-out. The *Times* was engaged at applauding Mr. JOHNSON'S sentiments until the fact became apparent that the Senate was fully resolved to reject the treaty.

Then the *Times* suddenly made a somersault and faced the other way. This difficult feat was performed with the greatest facility and ease. What would prove extremely trying to others possessing less practice or confidence in their dexterity is a mere trifle in the experience of the English contortionist. The feat was performed with a precision and rapidity as rare as the perfect self-command which accompanied it. In one respect the English contortionist excels the Indian fakir in the matter of impassiveness and perfect self possession. A year ago the *Times* confessed "a keen appreciation of the high character and personal prowess of the Americans. In the *Times* "would but frankly express the sentiments of the reflecting portion of the English people in informing the very plain language uttered by Mr. DANIEL in his tribute to the Government which held its own at a terrible fiery ordeal."

"Nothing could be forgotten more than a court to come in the settlement of a question "in which, it was painfully evident the honor of Great Britain was less concerned than the *calculations based upon justice and fair dealing*." Now, however, the English contortionist adopts itself to the new phase of affairs with even more alacrity than is displayed in executing the great Dime-out, when it now behooves us to be on our guard in the following manner:

> "Nothing could be more unfortunate than the present condition of the Alabama claims. Both countries are anxious to have them settled, and both are willing to refer them to arbitration. The only difficulty is as to the manner in which the arbitrators shall be appointed. The United States insists that the arbitrators shall be appointed by the President of the United States, the Queen of Spain, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Brazil. Great Britain insists that the arbitrators shall be appointed by the Queen of Spain, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Brazil, and the Queen of Holland. Each country is willing to accept the arbitrators appointed by the other, but neither will consent to have its own appointed by itself. Under the circumstances, it is difficult to see how the matter is to be settled."

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THE ALLEGHENY CITY PARK.

The first annual report of the Allegheny Park Commissioners has been published and a copy is before us. From it we learn that $49,867 have already been expended, but the greater portion of the work done was necessarily of a preliminary character —getting the grounds in shape, laying out and making walks and drives, etc. The enterprise was unfortunate in the face of very decided opposition, mainly on the ground of economy, and those who planned the plans, and foresaw the benefits which would result from their execution, were by no means anxious to be known as the originators and advocates of a measure so unpopular with a great body of the citizens. Things have changed, however, and now the Commissioners express their gratification "at the beneficial change in sentiment among the people in general in reference to the park improvement," and add:

> "The opposition was very gregarious, and the plans of the designers were denounced as visionary and impracticable, and the opposition to locating the park was so strong that the Legislature was compelled to insert a clause in the act authorizing the purchase of the grounds, requiring the consent of a majority of the citizens of Allegheny to be obtained before the purchase could be made. This consent was obtained by a majority of only a few votes, and the opposition, as a matter of course, was not silenced."

The gentlemen who were foremost in this enterprise are now being publicly and officially complimented for their efforts, as the following extract will show:

> "Your commissioners would combine the record of the services of Messrs. Phillips, Negley and Wilson with the expression of their thanks for the able manner in which they have performed the duties assigned to them as a committee of the Legislature, and for the zeal and energy which they have manifested in the interests of the park, and to which the success of the enterprise is largely due."

We have lately spoken of the humanizing mission of science, as an agent of conciliation between the classes representing capital and labor. We are far from underrating the power of a common religious faith, but we cannot but feel that the rich man's religion is most welcome to the poor man's cottage, if the Testament and tract are packed in with a market basket of supplies when the wolf howls at the door, or with that which shall meet the cravings of his nature as a man who wants to be more of a man in his own line of thinking and working. Human sympathy stretches the wires for the telegraphy of Heaven's mercy.

We have another point to urge in regard to the relation between scientific intelligence and manufacturing industry. It is connected on all hands that all our arguments for a protective tariff are current upon the pledge of an ultimate ability, by reason of our superior facilities, to defy competition from abroad. Chief among these, we have reckoned the more elevated manhood of the American artisan. Our blow will directed is worth in the work shop a hundred random buffetings. So we argue. We can ultimately compete with the dreaded cheap labor of Europe, by making our day's work of an American worth two or three rendered by the stupid starvelings of the old world.

But what if the Old World takes the hint? She is doing it. Witness the magnificent institutions for awakening and enlightening the mind of the laboring masses already in operation among her chief manufacturing communities. England, lately inactive as ea8r in the matter, nevertheless regards herself as shrewdly in the rear. The sceptre of her industrial supremacy begins to tremble in her grasp. She must re-nerve that grasp or be content to relax it.

America is not sure of her advantage in the superior intelligence of her laborers. If indifference here complies with solicitious activity abroad, the disparity will be cancelled at a rate not safe to calculate. Twenty —ten years of determined effort to reinforce European labor with the appliances of science, to make every workman a man who can do *some of* the thinking of his own department, will tell heavily towards turning the scale.

There is a line of argument still available for our own section, of a more local character. Tariffs, from the very constitution of our government, must be national. They can discriminate only against the outside world. Competition must be free within. Now, this nation is getting to be a world of itself. Some of its sections are as far apart in many of their interests as Pittsburgh and the Ohio, and Manchester on the Merrimack. Those interests will have to settle their differences the best way they can. The prestige of former success will not go for in the trial. The whole tendency of modern enterprise is to break the force of mere natural advantages, in building up cities and communities. Even railroad combinations, good enough in their way, can not effect everything. It is an important question for both population and capital whether a place is easily accessible, but, after all, a good deal turns upon whether it is worth coming to.

Amid the crowd of competitors which are contending in the field with the vigor and dash of youth, this is soon to be a capital question with Pittsburgh, and man woman and will pull heartily—one way or the other.

WHEN Mr. BRIGHT accepted a position in the English Cabinet, it was predicted that he would not remain in it a year. It is now fifteen months since that prediction was made, and the heads of Impecunnite are obliged to sit in Parliament, and are liable to be called upon at a moment's notice by any member for an explanation, or information concerning the Government's policy. This is not quoting the position from Mr. BRIGHT would naturally select. He has assumed the position of an inquirer, and a very troublesome one he is found. In England, as in this country, the reputation upon his agility to frame questions, sentences and their construction. It is not to be wondered at then if he finds his new position wearisome, and we are not in the least surprised at his suddenly withdrawing.

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THE SUFFRAGE OF SCIENCE.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The treaty entered into between the United States representative and the Colombian government for the purpose of opening an interoceanic canal across the isthmus appears to be looked upon at Bogota with an unfavorable and suspicious eye, and the press at the capital is almost unanimous in its appeals to Congress to refuse ratifying it. The main objection to it seems to be that a certain number of millions of dollars is not stipulated to be paid over by the United States on the treaty being passed. The fact is the railroad company has agreed with these people by paying $1,000,000 to get a renewal of its contract, and now they see nothing except through the immortal dollar, such down. They cannot even look at the millions of dollars that must be subsequently spent in the country on the construction of this great undertaking; nor do they care about the benefit it would confer on surrounding governments. They think of their own immediate gain, and a distant one, and would sacrifice anything to have them supplied. It will be a great advantage to the United States if the treaty is rejected; for then the Isthmus may be left to shake off its degradation and gain its freedom.

The affairs of Peru seem to be in a flourishing condition. From all quarters of the republic we learn that peace and prosperity are at last established, and to the new energetic reign of President PRADO, immediately after his assumption of the supreme power, the happy event is owing. Railways are his great hobby, and in this he is ably seconded by Mr. HENRY MEIGGS, now residing in Lima. Authority has been given to the latter to cause the survey of some of the most important lines projected to be immediately made, and the President is seriously contributing the feasibility of raising the $20,000,000 appropriated by Congress for railways by a foreign loan, pledging the Northern guano fields as security. Meiggs themselves as security, and guaranteeing a profit of seven per cent. upon the capital invested.

Now that the cause of the contention between the Greeks and Turks has in a manner disappeared, we promise we will not be troubled with a discussion of the Eastern question for some time. The last news from Crete announces the complete disappearance of all agitation on the island. The two last insurgent chiefs of the Eastern districts, Koraka and spinal bands, have made their submission, the first on the 7th ult., the second a few days later. The Cretan population is almost to a man most pacific sentiments. The number of emigrants not yet returned is calculated at 30,000. The inhabitants of Syra, Larnaca and all the commercial towns in the island or its vicinity are most anxious for a resumption of business.

Sweden has just concluded a treaty of commerce with Japan, it being the first to which the Mikado has to put his signature. That Satellite has belonged to the Tycoon.

It is stated as a curious instance of the growing sensibility of female labor, that Vermont returns four women engaged in shoe building, and Virginia reports two thus employed.

Mrs. HOWE'S famous "Battle Hymns" was written by moonlight, candlelight and dawn, after a visit to the "bombs bursting in air" about Washington, in the winter of 1861-2.

Within fifteen miles of Keokuk, Iowa, there are 1,000 acres planted in grapes, nearly all for wine-making purposes. One man has planted seventy-five acres, and is prepared to plant twenty-five more in the spring, all for wine-making. Some wine-growers are making 100,000 a year.

At the great American ball in Paris on Washington's birthday, a young Englishman was promenading after a dance with an American belle. "Where in that old world" said the youth to his partner, pointing to a capital portrait which belongs to Dr. EVANS, "Why, Washington, you know." "No, I don't. I have never even met him." "Take me to measure, you all else said.

Drop in the Bier.

The tone of the Georgian press in discussing the fifteenth amendment is the strangest of all. And that since the people of South Carolina have discarded the last cloth as an intolerable nuisance, the people of Georgia have manifested no delight to be a Georgian institution. We base our supposition upon the following extracts taken at random from a number of Georgian papers. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says: "We are not surprised, but very much disgusted at the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the so-called House of Representatives of Georgia. So far as the House of Representatives at Atlanta is concerned, the voice of its members has ceased out, like Rachel's, all refusing to be comforted, and would sacrifice anything to have them supplied. It will be a great advantage to the United States if the treaty is rejected; for then the Isthmus may be left to shake off its degradation and gain its freedom.

The Macon *Telegraph* says: "The fifteenth amendment is dead and buried. It was consigned to the tomb of the Capulets by the Legislature of Georgia, and its funeral was attended by the Governor and Legislature of South Carolina. Its remains have been wholly relieved from respect. Yet we know that where assassins and outlaws have discharged their murderous weapons, and made a from the Treasury to redeem, members of Congress have interceded at Washington and obtained pardons for them. The fifteenth amendment is dead, and the wisest good resolves in the capital of Georgia, although knowledge accompanies it, will not bring it to life. Let Congress fill its slop tub with abominations, the Georgia Legislature can ignore them without blushing." Here there is no distinction made. The entire body is accused of a propensity for imbibing extraordinary quantities of every variety of liquid. The fact is admitted that the Georgia gullet adapts itself to everything, good, bad and indifferent. This is a distressing condition of affairs. We trust, however, that the case may not be so desperate as the Georgia imbibers of the fifteenth amendment would have us believe, although it is clear to us that the hitherto high-toned Georgians, if not occupying the last ditch, are very deep in their own mire, and determined to stay in it, despite the endeavors of decent people to lift them out.

Outrageous Abuse of Emigrants.

The atrocious outrages upon emigrants coming to this country, of which we have had illustration in the abuse and sufferings of the passengers by the ship James Foster, Jr., which left Liverpool December 19, and arrived at New York March 6, after a voyage of 77 days, in which persons were huddled together in the hold, placed on miserable bunks, with no adequate provisions for light or ventilation; with no separation of the sexes, save by means of blankets hung up; with food not good enough to cook their food, and thus were compelled either to eat it raw or to throw it overboard, much of the time. The water tanks were insufficiently protected, and as the vessel rolled and pitched in the storms, the water was shipped and badly mixed with that served out for drink or for culinary purposes. With this preliminary history of the passengers' sufferings and privations, it is no wonder that fever and other contagious diseases prevailed among the passengers. Thirty of the passengers died on the voyage, and the ship pronounced was a brute who had charge of the steerage, and who was brutal to the sick. The complement of hands ship-ped for the voyage being incomplete, several of the passengers were pressed into the work of the ship, and were ordered to do service as common sailors, and when they refused, were beaten with ropes, and with belaying pins, iron rounds, and other commercial instruments of attack. Two of the passengers were killed by blows received from upon them by the ship's officers. Another passenger was killed by the mate, by jumping overboard. Others have made their way to hospitals since arriving in this country. Complaints have been entered against the officers of the vessel and the Commissioners of Emigration have ordered a full investigation, which must wait somewhat upon the recovery of the sick. The subject has been brought before the Legislature of New York Legislature, and the House has unanimously adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to immediately inquire into the alleged outrages and abuses, and report what legislation is necessary to stop further action of the character.

Superstitions of A. T. Stewart.

Perhaps the most singular characteristic of Mr. STEWART is his alleged superstition. He is said to believe to a great extent the business fate, wealth and foresight which were manifested by the carvers of his vast fortune, and to attribute his success in life solely to luck. And this idea is the cause of numerous ludicrous exercises on the part of the merchant. His store on Broadway, between Murray and Warren streets, fronts on the old-time Potter's field, in an orange hue, an old woman, whose ordinary occupation was the selling of apples from a stall in front of the building, sells in the establishment, sell at the best figure, but still, it is said, at a handsome profit. Then, to better accompanying his first order. "Figure it out, I've extended, could not lodge it. Other parties, who have dealt with STEWART, say that he must order, and I did the best I could. Please to send me a bill." Whether or not the old woman ever got remunerated for her services, is not recorded, but it is said that STEWART has since been impressed with the idea that old dame was his guardian angel, and a high-priced luck, and this impression took such a hold upon him that he actually sent for the old woman to come to Chambers street, he, in person, took up the old woman's hat, and remarked her to go forth and do as well as she had done before. It is also understood the necessity of an agent in introducing a new article of fancy wash, felicitously named after the lucky old lady, and the price duly settled upon. Whether or not STEWART has any such necessity in putting from, nails, screws, etc., into a market that need have little growth.

Then again, has it ever been thought of? Why not get rid of competition entirely? Why not buy up our capital, let it slumber and sleep, and then we can sell out our goods for our own device? I answer, yes! freely and at remunerative prices; and that we contend can be brought about, and that without the aid of legislation. Let us have but $1,000,000 of capital, $2,000,000 of credit, and $3,000,000 more, traveling expenses and all, and we will show to every storekeeper, every dry goods jobber in the country, reasons why our business is the most desirable to depend upon my success in making sales, and I will show that my sales are the best established, sell at the best figure, last well, and give satisfaction to the wearer. I will show that I can afford to sell at a better percentage for

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 18, 1869.

Our money market manifests closeness. Discount hence seem disinclined to make loans even to many customers. There is a growing impression that a crisis in the market may occur within the coming fortnight. In New York the market is active at rates per cent., the shifting of balances into the sub-Treasury for account of the country banks holding Government deposits inducing the calling in of some outstanding loans. The movement of the apprehension as to want of gold contributed to the commercial uneasiness as to stringency in money arising out of the needs of the Government for currency so that it would be reasonable to think the period of the greatest activity had been reached. This deduction would be wrong at any other time than the present. The reopening of the numerous manufacturing enterprises of the country and the spring wants of the farmers create a demand which calls for all the currency the banks can obtain.

Bonds to-day have nearly up to the high figure made a few weeks ago. The Bulletin says: The stock-jobbing sensation about a forthcoming bulligerent speech from Mr. Sumner having lost its due, and being found-ered on a premature announcement, the morning of the whole story is deprived of much of its interest. It is curious, however, to see how utterly and persistently false the story was. Mr. Sumner says that of the elaborate speech on the Alabama claims he will not have a belligerent sentiment in it—will be mere pacific in tone, in fact, than any he has ever delivered on those subjects. The readers of nine-tenths of the newspapers are thus better than ever enabled to understand the value of the news that is sold to them.

—Jay Cooke & Co., in their letter received by Messrs. McVay & Co., notice yesterday's prices as follows:

"Money to-day has been in more active demand, and we quote it sharp enough. The influx of funds at present seems not marked here, and prices for call loans are still at the London closing price, showing an improvement of ½ percent since last, and the market at this rate is quiet, closing with a strong promise of activity. Business to-day has been very light, and the market has gone quite to sleep in the absence of the bull leaders. Gold opened strong at 31¼, upon the decline of bonds abroad, but fell off to 31⅛ at 11 o'clock, upon the rumor that Senator Wilson intends introducing a bill for a redistribution of the currency, calling in one hundred millions for the south and West, and withdrawing a similar amount from the circulation of greenbacks."

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Mar. 17.	Mar. 18.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold				
U. S. 6-20s, 1862				
U. S. 6-20s, 1863				
U. S. 6-20s, 1864				
U. S. 6-20s, 1865				
U. S. 6-20s, Jan. and July, 1865				
U. S. 6-20s, Jan. and July, 1867				
U. S. 6-20s, Jan. and July, 1868				
U. S. 10-40s, Coupon				

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing
6's, '81			
6's, '62			
6's, '64			
6's, '65			
6's, '65, new			
6's, '67			
6's, '68			
5's, 10-40			

—The following table, made up from the returns received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Exchange Building, No. 20 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 18, 1869.	First Board.	Second Board.	Closing Prices.
N. Y. Central			
Hudson River			
Erie			
Reading			
Michigan Central			
Michigan Southern			
Illinois Central			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh			
Chicago and Rock Island			
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne			
Chicago and North Western			
Chicago and North Western, pref.			
Fort Wayne			
Ohio and Mississippi			
Ohio and Mississippi, pref.			
Toledo and Wabash			
Toledo, Wabash and Western, pref.			
Canton Co.			
Pacific Mail			
Quicksilver			
Quicksilver, pref.			
Western Union Telegraph			
Adams Express			
United States Express			
Wells, Fargo & Co.			
Gold			

—A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thur.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central				
Hudson				
Reading				
Michigan Central				
Michigan Southern				
Illinois Central				
Cleveland and Pittsburgh				
Chicago and Rock Island				
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne				
Chicago and North Western				
Chicago and North Western, pref.				
Fort Wayne				
Ohio and Mississippi				
Toledo and Wabash				
Canton Co.				
Pacific Mail				
Quicksilver				
Quicksilver, pref.				
Western Union Telegraph				
Adams Express				
United States Express				
Wells, Fargo & Co.				
Gold				

—*The Herald* of yesterday says: The tendency to firmness which gold manifested previous to the Saturday's sale was marked yesterday under the influence of several concurring causes. The activity of the market received its first impetus, after the stagnation ensuing upon the settlement of the Canton question, from the rumor that Secretary Boutwell would assume a warlike attitude in expounding his views of our rights in the matter of the Alabama claims. To-day the action of the Treasury Department in causing the transfer of balances from the country banks to the sub-Treasury in New York, thereby increasing the currency on hand by nine millions of dollars, was instrumental in removing the apprehension that Mr. Van Dyck would have to sell gold. In addition to these causes, the movements of the Western operators, the many orders emanating the West and Northwest, and the intervention of Mr. Sherman's bill for the contraction of the currency of Colts, were operative, if not in stimulating, at least in keeping firm the upward tendency of the bigger figure of the day. The bears are still sanguine of a lower price.

—Some weeks ago, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, we called attention to the folly, as well as the danger, of using ink of any other color than black. We did it on final occasion at the instance of a gentleman who had a State bond that had been filled up with some colored ink, and found, after looking in vain for a place of keeping, the filling up in this particular ink hopelessly faded away. We had, years before, denounced all pale inks—those of either color than black—as a nuisance, and gave notice that those using it in their communications with the office could not be sure of a reading. There is neither apology nor excuse for the manufacture or use of high colored inks, even if they would stand. The contrast on the white paper being less decided, they are difficult and more painful to the eye to read, but now it has been demonstrated beyond all doubt that some of them at least, will not stand. When it is remembered what serious consequences may result from notes, bonds, mortgages, wills, etc., being filled up by designing parties with inks that will not stand, or, perhaps, that will fade in the course of years, so that the original writing might, very properly, be filled in by any one, and it is due to prudence to call the attention of the public to the matter some weeks since, a gentleman in the office of the United States Assay and Treasurer in this city, wrote on each of four or five kinds of ink, and stuck them up against a window, exposed to the sun. After remaining this exposed for fifteen or eighteen days, the papers were examined, and brought them to this office for our inspection. The black held its color nearly or quite as well as ever, and the blue did quite well, but the violet had almost entirely vanished. We saw single words on a page of paper that could be read. The paper was almost as white as before. It had been written upon, in 1865, with one of the inks in question, and, when, a few years ago, was a strong, clear, black. The impossibility of high figures in the future to have any thing to do with a question of gold value has been pointed out, and the fallacy of the idea that the people were benefited by the high prices which the public was exposed from its use. The liability to fraud and deception in the continuance of new kinds of worthless money, which, in the end, are dear by comparison with the old and honorable, is also pointed out; but we have to add, in closing the matter, that the public will be benefited by the use of the best materials in the manufacture of money, and, therefore, we hope to see the Government, in the issue of its new notes, use the best inks that can be made, and not be induced to use any that might result in almost instantaneous fading.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 20 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Exchange, orders entrusted to him will be executed promptly and on commission as low as any other reliable house. Gold and Silver Coupons purchased for customers on the most favorable terms.

CENTRAL AND UNION

Pacific RR. Bonds.

The cheapest investment now in the market. For sale by

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

Also, dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Coupon and Currency Bonds, at current rates.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 131@131⅛.

NEW YORK, March 18—P. M.

MONEY.

Money active at steady 7 per cent. on call some week. Commercial paid 7 @ 7½ cent. gold. The banks generally during the week have been in favor of an easier feeling relative to the course of the market the next two weeks, which denotes "call" movements. Sterling exchange is dull at 109¼@109½ for sixty days. Commercial paper dull at 9@12 per cent.

STERLING

The Canada and Atlantic Railroad Company paid their coupons consisting of three months in London, exchange for which is now offered in this city on demand, which has increased rates and made it difficult to obtain bills at 109¼@109½ for sixty days. There was rather more demand at the close.

GOLD

Lower opened at 131⅛, closed at 131⅛@⅜. The rumor this afternoon was the cause of great excitement and the business transacted was enormous. Foreign bankers were large buyers, and there was the purchase of bonds. The strength of the market was due to the fact that the bears were unable to effect a downward movement. Rates for carrying ranged from 1@6 per cent. Clearances, $20,000,000. There was rather more demand at the close.

SILVER

Active and higher with advancement and activity in gold. There was an advance on large European orders for silver bullion, and the demand was quite active. Sales were reported in London and Frankfort, and the market closed with a strong tone. Sales were made at 130@131 for silver bullion, and 129@130 for Mexican dollars, and 129@130 for trade dollars. Sales were made at 129@130 for Mexican dollars, and 129@130 for trade dollars. Sales were made at 129@130 for Mexican dollars, and 129@130 for trade dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS—seven feet and falling.

The marks last evening indicated seven feet and falling slowly. The weather is moderating and becoming more pleasant on the landing. Business was active, and shipments of Pittsburgh manufactures large. Several boats are announced to leave this day.

A number of boats are due from the lower ports.

The steamer Mollie Ebert, Capt. Ebert, passed Cincinnati for this port on Tuesday with a full cargo.

The steamer Artemisia left St. Louis last evening with 1,000 tons and had still a number of passengers.

The steamer R. C. Gray left Cincinnati for Louisville on the same day. She is announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Saturday.

MEMORANDA OF TOWBOATS.—The Ajax and barges, Scotland, and the Stella and barges, Pittsburgh, left Cincinnati for this port.

The towboat Mary Allen ascended the Falls on Tuesday with a fleet of empty barges. Destination, Pittsburgh.

The packet New York, Captain Richmond, will be the first boat for Cincinnati and Nashville.

The Wild Duck and barges, Captain J. W. Sherwin, will tend for St. Louis and leave before dark.

We regret to learn the death of Mrs. Moore, mother of Captains George D. and Daniel Moore. The particulars will be found in our local.

The powerful towboat Tom Farrow, Captain Farrow, with a fleet of empty barges, left Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis, and will have dispatch.

CAPTAIN BARNE SINK.—The towboat Arrow sank one of her barges at Harrison Island, considerably disemboweling it and causing a leak. The towboat Mary Dunbar and barges, Capt. James Shields, discharged 1,720 bags salts at Cincinnati on Tuesday, and proceeded on her way to St. Louis.

The Pittsburgh packet for this day is the side wheeler Fayette, Capt. H. C. Mason. This boat has been refitted and refurnished, and will leave at 4 o'clock P. M. sharp. Captain Mason is a favorite with the traveling public, and the best work for the boat will be done. Clerk Hamilton Hunter, and Steward Wm. Hall, will look after the wants of passengers. The Fayette is a fine boat, and will be run in the interest of the public. Office, No. 84 Water street.

The Cincinnati Gazette of says: The Underwriter, Capt. Hill, left this port for Pittsburgh with three new companies, and the remainder of their party on the steamboat Ajax. They report the water as rising slowly at Wheeling, and the other stages as much as ordered. The Underwriter reached Wheeling at 4 P. M. on Monday, and the Ajax at 6 P. M. the same day. Passed up: The Fleetwood, for Pittsburgh, at 2 P. M.; several boats passed up and down. Weather clear and cool.

H.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—River falling, with four feet nine inches in the canal by the mark. Weather cloudy and moderating.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Hodgdon	Elizabeth.
Interlude	Phillips	Geneva.
R. Bernard	Clark	Geneva.
Fayette	Mason	Parkersburg.
Lincoln	Kerr	Parkersburg.
Wild Duck	Sherwin	St. Louis.

Departed.

Elsefort	Donaldson	Geneva.
Interlude	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Interlude	Phillips	Geneva.
Allegheny Belle	Thompson	Geneva.
Fayette	Mason	Parkersburg.
Armenia	Hazlett	St. Louis.

MEMORANDA.

MONONGAHELA MARK

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

The following business was transacted in the court to-day:

Commonwealth vs. Arrington—On an indictment for the larceny of a silver watch, valued at fourteen dollars, from Henry Sandiuf, of Birmingham. The offence was alleged to have been committed on the 21st of November last. The jury found a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court, sentence deferred.

Wm. Kerrick was then tried for the larceny of a gold watch and chain, Harvey Robinson prosecutor. The jury found a verdict of guilty and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

J. L. Paisley was arraigned on an indictment for aggravated assault and battery upon Timothy Reilly, a police officer under Mayor Pearson. The offence was alleged to have been committed on the night of the 16th of January last. The jury found a verdict of guilty of assault and battery. Sentence deferred.

The next case taken up was that of F. A. M. Kreps and A. M. Gallagher, charged with forgery. Hon. Judge Hampton, counsel for the defendants, moved to quash the indictment in the following words: "Defendants move the Court to quash the indictment in this case, because the Grand Jury which found the bill of indictment was not drawn, summoned or returned according to law, and because the Grand Jury which found the bill of indictment was not drawn, summoned or returned according to the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania." Thomas Carson, that he holds the building in which the Mint is published, under a lease, and that defendants keep possession of said property without any legal authority. On trial.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

TRIAL LIST.

No. 27, Lemon et ux. vs. City of Allegheny.
No. 28, Nuckaut & Co. vs. Hartley's Administrators.
No. 34, Morrow vs. Sinclair.
No. 36, Gallespie for use vs. Miller.
No. 39, Swiss vs. same.
No. 45, McKee vs. Gillespie & Co.
No. 46, Partridge vs. Shaw.
Nos. 47, Executors of B. Patton vs. Patton.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

F. A. Kerr, Esq., of Waynesburg, recently appointed by the Legislature for the Twenty-third District appealed in Court yesterday, filed his bond and took the oath of office.

In the matter of Wm. H. Abe and Thomas Dr'lling, against whom a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy has been filed, on motion of Mr. Provinence, and on demand in writing filed, the Court ordered trial by jury at the next session of Court.

In the matter of Morgan Bell, bankrupt, the hearing was had on the question of discharge, in opposition to bankrupt's discharge, was found against the bankrupt.

In the matter of S. A. & R. McConnell, bankrupts, rule to show cause why attachment should not issue against bankrupts was filed, on motion of Mr. Provinence, and on demand in writing filed, the Court ordered trial by jury at the next session of Court.

In the matter of Robert W. Bullock's and Edward W. Turner, Bankrupts, on petition filed, and on motion of Mr. Provinence, the Court granted a rule upon the assignee to show cause why the sale of the bankrupt's stock in trade to the firm of Bullock & Turner should not be set aside. Returnable to the next session of Court.

Petition for discharge were filed by Jacob Eitzman and Reuben Keller, of Centre county, and the usual orders made.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, March 17, 1869:

Wm. F. Hinchbrush, to Mary A. and E. Hinchbrush, Shaler township, one lot on Pine street, Allegheny, Anderson street, 20 by 100 feet.

John Shields to Alice Churchill, March 1, one interest in the use of ground in Independence, with buildings.

Joseph Wainwright to John Robertson, September 21, 1867, 3 acres and 81 perches in Robinson township, with buildings.

P. H. Andrew to Minnie Duffy, December 1, 1868, lot 50 x 100 feet in Collins' addition, Sewickley.

John Richerton to Lawrence Miller, December 31, 1868, Fairfield township, 1 acre.

John Shelly to Catharine Gleason, December 1, 1868, lot in Sewickley borough, Beaver street, 40 by 82 feet.

Sheriff Cluley to Samuel Blaisdell, April 5, 1866, lot on Sharpsburg plank road, Pittsburgh, 40 by 100 feet.

Jos. Lawson to John Hutchinson, March 15, 1869, lot in Third ward, Allegheny, Robinson street, 20 by 100 feet.

Sheriff Cluley to Henry Logan, February 2, 1869, lot on Fifth street, Millvale, with buildings.

John P. Linney to James Logan, February 2, 1869, lot on Fifth street, Millvale, 20 by 100 feet.

Sheriff Cluley to Daniel H. Gilmore, February 2, 1869, lot on Fifth street, 20 by 100 feet.

Sheriff Cluley to Rebecca Graham, March 1, 1869, lot in Fifth ward, Allegheny, Fifth street, 20 by 100 feet.

John Lawson to Thomas Hutchinson, March 15, 1869, lot in Third ward, Allegheny, Robinson street, 20 by 100 feet.

Sheriff Cluley to Daniel Hartzell, March 1, 1869, one-third part of forty-seven acres, with buildings, in Fairfield township, and in Robinson township, with buildings.

Same (service to Francis Daniels, February 27, 1869, lot on Wagon street, Shaler township, 20 by 100 feet.

Thomas A. Walton to Leonard Bell, May 31, 1867, lot on Second South West street, Birmingham, 20 by 100 feet.

Same to same, May 31, 1867, lot No. 1, same place, 20 by 100 feet.

Same to same, May 31, 1867, lot No. 2, same place, 20 by 100 feet.

Same day sixteen mortgages were filed of record.

March 18, 1869.

Wm. Brown to Wm. W. Brown, December 1, 1868, lot on Fifth street, Millvale, with buildings.

James Johnston to Hugh McGarvey, for $ 1,100 lot in Shaler township, Mayflower street, with buildings.

Richard Lemon and Fourth Ward Savings Bank, March 1, 1869, lot on Fifth street, Millvale, with buildings.

P. Harvey Miller to Henry Fiske, March 1, 1869, lot on Fifth street, Millvale, 20 by 100 feet.

Dr. H. Fairbanks to Wm. Wyant, November 2, 1867, lot on Fifth street, Millvale.

Wm. Stone to Theodore Hornung, April 1, 1868, lot in Versailles township, 25 by 100 feet.

James S. Bailey's trust, to John C. Bisher, March 15, 1869, one-fifth part of lot No. 1 of James Bailey's plan, 50 by 100 feet.

Jacob Fenske to Caspar Lang, March 16, 1869, lot on Ann street, Allegheny, 20 by 100 feet.

Alex. Holmgren to Joseph Stoner, March 4, 1869, lot in Penn township, consideration $1,000, one with buildings.

Samuel Stevens to Charles Finch, March 16, 1869, lot on Fifth street, Birmingham, 20 by 80 feet with buildings.

Joseph Gosden and James Lewis to Jos. Gosden, March 16, 1869, lot on Wilkins street, Pittsburgh, 20 by 80 feet with buildings.

Same day ten mortgages were filed of record.

Burning of a Mail Car.

The mail car attached to the Express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which arrives at the Union Depot daily at two p. m., caught fire in some way at Perrysville, Ohio county, a few miles this side of Steubenville, while coming west, on Wednesday, and only one pouch of mail matter, coming from Steubenville, was destroyed. Both trains arrived here on Thursday evening, and probably no one of the travellers in this city on Sunday, for he would be no doubt very much astonished before retiring, to find how little and how much he would be pleased.

The Monongahela Passenger Railway.—The stockholders of the new Monongahela Passenger Railway Company met at the office of Robert Arthurs, Esq., on Fourth avenue yesterday, but owing to the fact that all the stock had not yet been subscribed the officers of the company remain the same as heretofore. Some of the company consists of one hundred shares, of this amount one hundred and fifty-two shares have been subscribed.

Orphan's Affairs.—Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed in the vicinity of the borough of Birmingham in regard to the change of the name of Carson street, by the East Birmingham Council, to that of Grundy avenue, and we understand an effort will be made to have the old name restored. It is said that the people will be known as Grundyites, and they assert that the borough, like Birmingham Council, is trying to make the change.

A Brilliant Prospect.—Rev. John Douglas, D. D., has been made the recipient of a very beautiful and useful present. It is in the shape of a complete set of Smithsonian reports, numbering three volumes, bound in Turkey morocco. The gift is from one of the church's most active members, and is a noted liberality and generosity.

Conscience and Trust.—Harry Warden, whose car name is E. S. Jones, had a hearing before Mayor Busch yesterday on a charge of stealing a photograph album from the store of T. W. Phillips, on the 6th inst., as reported in the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL. He did not appear, and was committed to jail for trial.

The Late Riots in Kansas.—Theological students of Mr. George Schon, of Wyandotte, Kansas county, a right to see often, is still fresh in the minds of our readers. Benjamin Stephenson, who is charged with being connected, in some manner with the affair, was brought before Alderman Hostetter yesterday afternoon on bail for a hearing before Mayor Busch.

The Recent Severe Cold.—The mercury in the United States of the Oregon establishment of Arthur Dalton, for examination of the cases, which were to have taken place to-day, has been postponed by order of Alderman Hostetter until Saturday, the 27th inst.

Death from Scalding.—Mr. Andrew Wm. Moore, mother of Captain George B. Moore and Mrs. Samuel Moore, died yesterday afternoon, from injuries received by being accidentally burned some time since.

The Late Mysterious Case.—W. F. Haines, Esq., yesterday made application for a preliminary attachment in the case of the negro, Lewis Lane, committed to answer in default of bail for the January Criminal Court.

Taken to the House of Refuge.—Wm. Brown, son of James Casey, committed to the House of Refuge, was taken to that institution yesterday by deputy Sheriff Griffin.

Commissioner Resigned.—The commission of Wm. Bennett, Esq., recently appointed Notary Public, was received yesterday at the Recorder's office.

The Allegheny Locals.—There were seven arrests made in the Allegheny Workhouse on police proceedings this morning. The usual fines and penalties were imposed.

Fair Sunday.—Next Sunday will be Fair Sunday, and the usual announcements will be made in the various Catholic churches.

To Organists.—The new Council of the borough are in the market and will meet for organization on Monday evening.

THE LATE ACCIDENT NEAR THE UNION DEPOT.

The Coroner's Jury Fail to Agree and Render Two Distinct Verdicts.

The jury empannelled by Coroner Clawson to investigate the cause of the death of Patrick Carroll, a laborer, killed in the yard of the Pan Handle Railroad, a short distance beyond the Union Depot, on Tuesday morning last, by a freight train that was being shifted there, and pursuant to adjournment at ten o'clock yesterday morning, at the Duck House, some fourteen witnesses were examined, whose testimony was rather conflicting in regard to the speed at which the train was moving at the time of the accident. But the fact appeared to be finally established that the rate of speed was from six to eight miles per hour. It was also shown that there was no person on the front car, that no bell was rung, and that no signal whatever was given of the approach of the train. The Conductor of the train, Thomas Freshman, was off in another part of the yard, coupling cars for the opening of switches at that time, and consequently no blame can attach to him. Witnesses also testified that they did not hear the train coming, though they had merely to cross the track. It was not known whether Carroll was intoxicated or not at the time of the accident. The testimony of the last witness was contradicted by several others, who were present, and stated that Carroll was perfectly sober. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts adduced by the testimony, which is as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

An inquisition indented, taken at the Duck House, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1869, before me, Thomas Clawson, Coroner of the county aforesaid, upon the view of the body of Patrick Carroll, then and there lying dead, by the oaths of Wm. Kerrick, Wm. Bell, Wm. Hamilton, Jr., Wm. Hamilton, Sr., Wm. Hamilton, Jr., Wm. Hamilton, Sr., Wm. Hamilton, Jr., Wm. Hamilton, Sr.,